

one seen. The great body of them had previously crossed the Mediterranean. On the 29th of that month I sprung a brace near Navarino. Mr. Wilkinson, jun. of Syra, son of the well-known and highly esteemed British consul in that island, informed me that quails are not seen on their autumnal migration at Syra when the wind is southerly, but when it is north-east they alight in great numbers from the 10th to the 30th of September. Their coming is always announced by the call of the heron, which accompanies them throughout the period of their migration. This is described to be "reddish-brown on the back and cream-coloured elsewhere," and is probably the *Ardea comata*, or Squacco heron. They never remain longer than one day. Mr. Wilkinson has been told by friends resident at Alexandria, that the earliest arrival of the quail there is about the 20th of September.

LITTLE BUSTARD, *Otis Tetrax*, Linn.—In the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London for 1835' (p. 79), I noticed, on the authority of Mr. W. S. Wall, an intelligent bird-preservee, and well acquainted with Bewick's faithful portraits of British birds, that a little bustard, sent to him by Mr. Reside to be stuffed, had been shot by that gentleman in the county of Wicklow on the 23rd of August 1833, and that another was seen at the same time. I subsequently learned from Mr. Haffield of Dublin, who was present on the occasion, that they were seen, associated with golden plover, in the bog of Killough, adjoining Powerscourt demesne, and about five miles from the sea. They proved to be less wary than the plover. The survivor remained for some time about the locality after its companion was killed. The singularity of its cry was particularly noticed by my informant*.

XXXII.—*Descriptions of three new species of the Coleopterous genus Gyriosomus, collected in Chile by T. Bridges, Esq. By G. R. WATERHOUSE, Esq., Assistant Secretary and Curator to the Zoological Society, &c.*

Section HETEROMERA.

Family NYCTELIDÆ.

Genus GYRIOSOMUS, *Guerin*.

Gyriosomus Bridgesii. Gyr. ater; elytris sutura elevata, supra lineis irregularibus (plerumque longitudinalibus), anticeque maculis parvulis, albis, ornatis. Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ —10 lin.; lat. 5— $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.
Corpus ovatum, convexum.

Found in the vicinity of the city of Coquimbo, Chile.

This species greatly resembles the *Gyriosomus Hopei*, but is smaller, the thorax is shorter and broader, and the legs are more

* THE GREAT BUSTARD, *Otis Tarda*, Linn., was enumerated by Smith (1749) as one of the birds of the county Cork. It is long since extinct.

slender; it differs moreover, constantly, in having the suture of the elytra raised into a keel. The white markings on the elytra resemble those of *G. Hopei*, and are slightly impressed in the same way.

Gyriosomus marmoratus. Gyr. ovatus, nitidus; elytris maculis valde irregularibus albis impressis. Long. $9\frac{1}{4}$ —10 lin.; lat. $5\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Found on the mountains near Villa Vicuña, province of Coquimbo.

This species is intermediate in form (and in its characters generally) to the *Gyriosomus Hopei* and the *G. levigatus*. The body is convex, ovate, and very glossy. The head has a few distinct scattered punctures in front, and a transverse depression in a line with the points of insertion of the antennæ. The thorax is transverse, very convex, broader behind than in front, and has the sides slightly rounded. The elytra are smooth and glossy, but with irregular depressions in parts; and these depressions are filled with scales or powder-like substance producing most irregular markings and varying much in individuals; there are generally, however, three or four largeish irregular white patches towards the sides (or rather the lateral keel) of the elytra; a few small spots on the disc: sometimes there are a series of small spots arranged in a line near the suture, and often the lateral larger patches have a tendency to run into each other by throwing out an oblong mark near to and parallel with the lateral keel; this is prominent and distinct, and almost reaches the apex of the elytra; it is rough, and divided by a longitudinal groove.

Gyriosomus elongatus. Gyr. elongatus, subovatus (lateribus corporis in maribus fere parallelibus), ater, squamulis piliformibus fusco-albis plerumque vestitus. Capite indistincte punctulato; thorace transverso, lateribus ante medium dilatato, disco convexo, rugoso; elytris squamulis albo-fuscescentibus dense tectis, at lineis pluribus subelevatis, obliquis, vel longitudinalibus, denudatis notatis. Long. 11 lin.

This species is found in the plains between Huasco and Coquimbo.

The legs and antennæ in this species are rather longer and stouter than usual in the genus; these are for the most part covered, as well as the body, with very minute, adpressed, brownish-white hairs. The insect appears, in fact, as if it had been powdered with dust, but on the elytra the powder-like substance is much more dense than in other parts; it is however broken up by denuded portions which are slightly raised and form lines which vary in individuals, but the common type of the black markings is as follows: on the basal third of each elytron is a central longitudinal broadish black mark, throwing out in an oblique direction one or two narrower lines; on the remaining two-thirds of

the elytra are three black lines, which are about half the width of the whitish interspaces; one of these lines is parallel with and at a short distance from the suture; the other two are directed obliquely outwards, being furthest from the suture at the apical end of the elytron. The thorax in the male is as broad as the elytra (the sides of which are parallel in this sex, but slightly dilated in the female), and it is broadest rather in front of the middle.

XXXIII.—Description of a new Fossil Cirripede from the Upper Chalk near Rochester. By Mr. G. B. SOWERBY, Jun.

To the Editors of the *Annals of Natural History*.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE much pleasure in presenting the accompanying letter and drawings for publication in your valuable periodical. As the fossil, independent of its great beauty, appears to be quite new to science, I am desirous of its being published as soon as possible.

I remain, Gentlemen, very truly yours,

N. T. WETHERELL, F.G.S., M.R.C.S. &c.

Highgate, Sept. 12, 1843.

DEAR SIR,

Having carefully examined the beautiful fossil which you sent me from the Upper Chalk near Rochester, I conclude it to be a Cirripede of the Pedunculated kind, but so different from everything with which we are yet acquainted as to form the type of a new genus. The description however must be imperfect, only one side of the shell being visible, and some important parts being possibly wanting.

I send two drawings, fig. 1. showing the fossil as it is seen imbedded in the chalk, outside the cast of a large Ammonite; and fig. 2, which is partly conjectural, a front view, showing where the cilia (*a*) might protrude, and the probable form, if any, of the basal attachment (*b*).

I propose to describe the shell as follows:—

Class CIRRIPEDES.

Fam. PEDUNCULATA.

LORICULA PULCHELLA.

L. testa oblique ovali, ventricosa, lateraliter subcompressa; apice conica, valvis (utrinque?) tribus, triangularibus, lævibus, antica

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

